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Has made itself welcome in the homes of the people the world over by its great usefulness in all blood diseases and run-down conditions.

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NATION STIRRED BY NARRATIVE OF DEAD EXPLORER

(Continued From First Page)

fortune that overtook the explorers, causing them to get a later start for the pole than they planned, and also necessarily cutting down the amount of supplies that they could carry.

On the outward journey, because of the delayed start, the expedition encountered unexpected inclement weather, and a gale caused a complete halt at the eighty-third parallel. In the lower reaches of the glacier, they ran into much soft snow, which impeded their progress and drained their supplies and endurance.

Captain Scott defended his preparations and equipment. Arrangements for the return from the pole were quite adequate, he said, and nobody would have done better than did he in the weather they encountered.

The biggest surprise of the journey came at the Barrier. On the summit, in latitude 85 degrees, the temperature was from minus 30 to minus 20 all the time, and on the Barrier, in latitude 82 degrees, 10,000 feet below, the temperature was minus 30 during the days and minus 47 during the nights, with a strong head wind. Scott said he did not think that human beings ever endured such a month as they did in the four weeks before the diary ended. When they arrived within eleven miles of One Ton Depot, they had fuel for one hot meal and food for two days. It was then that Oates became unable to go further, and finally walked out of the tent into the blizzard to die.

The diary concluded, it is believed, on the day of Captain Scott's death, with the statement that the party had proved that Englishmen could endure hardships and meet death with as great bravery as ever in the past.

Taft Sends Message.

Washington, February 11.—President Taft today sent the following cable message to King George of Great Britain:

"In offering heartfelt condolence on the death of Captain Scott and his companions, I reflect the sentiment of my countrymen who share the sorrow of the British people at the loss of so many noble lives."

Admiral Peary's Tribute.

Washington, February 11.—"They died like Englishmen. Bulldog tenacity marked their efforts to reach their base, and they did not give up until every resource was exhausted. Scott's last message to the world shows that his expedition encountered a most unusual and continuous series of hostile weather."

This is Admiral Robert E. Peary's

HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave Up in Despair. Husband Came to Rescue.

Catron, Ky.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years with womanly troubles, and during this time I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times I would have severe pains in my left side.

"The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for awhile, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that nothing seemed to do me any good. I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair.

"At last my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without its tiring me, and am doing my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women in its 50 years of wonderful success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

N. B.—Write to Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for special instructions on your case and 44-page book, "Time Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper.—Advertisement.

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Address: O. D. L. West Point, Va.

tribute to Captain Robert F. Scott and the men who perished with him in the frozen South. The North Pole discoverer continued:

"The message also shows that these conditions were fought by him and his men with the dogged persistence, stubborn courage, and bulldog tenacity characteristic of the British sailor, and that they met death in accordance with the highest traditions of his profession, calm and unmovable, carrying the record up to the last minute. It is a magnificent example and achievement."

An Attractive Personality. London, February 11.—"Captain Robert Scott was one of the most charming men I ever knew."

That was the tribute to the dead Antarctic explorer paid today by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, second Lord of the Admiralty.

While the world was praising the bravery, fortitude and the unselfishness of the South Pole hero, Lord Beresford spoke of his delightful personality.

"Captain Scott served under me, and was a most gallant officer," Lord Beresford continued. "He was a brilliant officer and a delightful companion. The whole British navy mourns his death, and his gallant companions. His death is a national loss. We were awaiting his return to the navy."

Roosevelt Is Concerned. New York, February 11.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, on whom Captain Robert F. Scott called at Oyster Bay a little while before he sailed to the South, was at the Outlook office today, and issued the following statement:

"I am deeply shocked and concerned. I had the pleasure of meeting Captain Scott. I am sure every one not only feels the keenest regret at the loss of so gallant a man and so trained an explorer, together with his companions, but also the very keenest sympathy for his poor young wife."

The Peary Arctic Club sent the following message to the Royal Geographical Society today:

"Peary Arctic Club tenders to the Royal Geographical Society its heartfelt sympathy in heroic death of Captain Scott and his comrades. Their names will be the Southern Cross at Antarctic exploration."

Keeps "Daddy" Warm. San Francisco, February 11.—While Captain Scott and his brave men were perishing in a blizzard on the ice-bound shore of McMurdo Bay, in the Antarctic, the great explorer's little three-year-old son, Peter, was doing his best to "keep daddy warm," by taking a photograph of the captain to bed with him every night and snuggling close under his warm little blankets.

Mrs. Scott sailed from here for New Zealand a week ago, expecting to meet her husband on his return from the frozen South. It was then that the baby's fancy about "keeping daddy warm" became known.

The photograph was all that the baby could remember of his father, he said, for the South when the infant was only eight months old.

CALLS DEMOCRATS DISORGANIZED MOB

(Continued From First Page)

This committee has no authority to incur a single obligation beyond the \$25,000 authorized, and when it did that it violated the law, and instead of being punished, as it ought to be, it was given a reward. It was then that Oates became unable to go further, and finally walked out of the tent into the blizzard to die.

"Oh, we heard a lot about how a Democratic House, a Democratic Congress, was going to reduce appropriations. Here is an investigation of no value, which cost, as gentlemen now say, \$60,000. It is \$60,000 thrown away."

Appropriations Piling Up.

"Economy" should Mr. Mann, shaking his fist at the Democratic side of the House, the Republicans cheered. "Everywhere appropriations are piling up—the naval appropriation bill, that will carry over a hundred and fifty million dollars—every appropriation bill reaching the limit; Economy with no management on that side of the House, with a disorganized mob in control of the legislation of this House, piling up the appropriations bills and condoning the offenses of an investigating committee when it violates the law. I hope we may have a return to economy to some idea of proper legislation and to members of Congress living up to their law themselves."

Representative Garner, Democrat of Texas, replying to Mr. Mann, declared that while he did not defend the committee, "I don't believe any \$60,000 ever spent by a Congress for investigating than that expended for the work of this committee."

Representative Hughes, Republican of West Virginia, said that the committee had "exceeded its authority, gone junketing around the country, playing horse with William Rockefeller."

Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, defending the committee, and Samuel Intervenor, its counsel, declared that never in the history of the American Congress had there been so much real investigating done for the money. Mr. Mann said he was sorry he could not agree with him, and the discussion ended.

Early in the morning Diaz appropriated the edifice, routing the foreigners from their rooms and the dormitories and supplanting the occupants with machine guns and squads of riflemen. Soon from the numerous windows and the roof top the muzzles

of automatics were pointed, later to be played with deadly effect on the ranks of the Federals. Most of the foreigners left the building, but a handful remained.

To counter this position the Federals placed men with rifles and other machine guns on roofs of adjoining lofty buildings, one post being a tall structure known as the Goro office building, while another building occupied was the cable office.

Rebels Not Dislodged.

Although the rebels were not dislodged from the Young Men's Christian Association building, the steel and concrete structure was perforated by bullets, shrapnel and solid shot. Dozens of other buildings in the center of the city showed as early as noon the marks of battle, while some of those in the immediate zone of fire were practically wrecked.

The government mobilized its forces in the Alameda, the great central square of the city, but every approach to the streets leading to the arsenal was covered by rebel guns. At every angle field guns were stationed, which both sides virtually were ready when the firing began, but it is almost certain that the first shots which precipitated the general fighting were accidental. A group of persons insisted upon crossing a street and a small detachment of Federals fired. A machine gun joined in and the battle was on.

General Blanquet was seen on the Federal line, but soon the report was circulated that he had joined Diaz.

General Huerta, in command of the Federals, and General Angeles displayed their loyalty by forcing the attacks.

A large contingent of rurales did excellent work moving ammunition and participating in one disastrous charge prior to 2 o'clock. General Huerta had ordered a flanking movement down Bucarell Street, the work of the rurales being to cover the placing of a bat-

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Stylish models ready for service, possessing all the distinctive style features of garments made by exclusive custom tailors.

Good styles as low as \$9.75—were \$15.

The best at \$35.75—were \$50.

O. H. Berry & Co.

THRILLING PICTURE DRAWN BY AMUNDSEN

Discoverer of South Pole Tells Probable Manner in Which Captain Scott and His Companions Met Death.

Chicago, Ill., February 11.—A thrilling picture of the probable manner in which Robert F. Scott and four of his companions met death on the ice barrier close to the earth's southern extremity was painted verbally by Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, who was in Chicago today.

"It is hard to say just what happened," said the Norwegian explorer, "but we can imagine, perhaps, although it is horrible. We know, of course, that it happened about the seventy-ninth parallel and that they were down on the barrier, and not on the plateau. And just about there our positive knowledge stops."

"Certainly they were exhausted and starving. It may be they had some surly among them; who can say? At any rate, they were not in a fit condition to meet the terrible blizzard when it came."

"Not that blizzards are unusual. Scott was prepared for blizzards, for he was an amateur. One may always expect blizzards in that country. But there they were—these poor, forlorn fellows—struggling along, without even ponies to draw their sledges, for they had sent back their last ponies when they had reached a point 150 miles from the pole on the journey southward."

They were drawing their own sledges, weakened though they must have been. They had no dogs, and that was a mistake, I am afraid. And always before them there stretched that awful waste of ice. Can you see it? It is flat ice, stretched tight across the country, in long, glassy undulations—stretching away so far and white that the eye cannot bear to follow it."

And across the frozen surface sweeps the wind—furiously. The great flat expanse offers a terrific sweep for the blast, and there is no protection except what man is able to build for himself."

Captain Amundsen passed a hand across his eyes.

"And there they died," he said softly. "Of course, Evans—Pettit Officer Evans—had died already. He fell on the ice. But the others must have died within a short time of each other. Oates went bravely, you know, out to the blizzard that his sickly condition might not hinder the others. That was a great sacrifice, but it did no good."

Captain Amundsen sent the following telegram about the Scott tragedy: "Commander Terra Nova, Lyttelton, N. Z.—Deep sorrow loss comrades. Congratulations success expedition."

of automatics were pointed, later to be played with deadly effect on the ranks of the Federals. Most of the foreigners left the building, but a handful remained.

To counter this position the Federals placed men with rifles and other machine guns on roofs of adjoining lofty buildings, one post being a tall structure known as the Goro office building, while another building occupied was the cable office.

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A large contingent of rurales did excellent work moving ammunition and participating in one disastrous charge prior to 2 o'clock. General Huerta had ordered a flanking movement down Bucarell Street, the work of the rurales being to cover the placing of a bat-

tery of guns. The rurales moved across an intersecting street, but before the guns could be run into position a heavy rifle fire swept through their ranks, and they fell back in disorder and the artillery failed to hold its position.

Up to this time four attempts had been made to take the assault position of the rebels, but the Federals were repeatedly repulsed. General Angeles found it necessary to shift his position from time to time, though without much success.

Trenches Across Streets. General Diaz had further fortified his position by digging trenches across the streets, and his own losses were comparatively slight. By early afternoon the rebels had been extended their zone slightly, but this was more an apparent than a genuine advantage. Before 3 o'clock it was reported that Diaz had forced forward from the arsenal a detachment, eastward along San Felipe Neri Street toward the district in which the national palace is located. This movement, however, succeeded in breaching forward only a short distance.

Practically all the troops under Diaz were continuing to clear across the city, and the Federal forces were, from which fresh forces were sent to the front.

About the middle of the afternoon General Angeles moved a battery of artillery to the intersection of the Juan de Lezana Street and Independencia Avenue, where it opened a fire on the Federal forces. This was the central business section of the city, about half a block from the Club Nacional, and such numerous Americans had congregated.

Captain Robert F. Scott

Born Outlands, Devonport, England, June 6, 1868.
Educated Stubbington House, Farham.
Entered navy 1882.
Served as Lieutenant on Rover, 1887-88; on Amphion, 1888.
Cruised, Lieutenant, 1898-99; first Lieutenant, 1899-1900.
Commander, 1900; captain, 1904.
Honorary doctor of science, Cambridge and Manchester, 1905.
Gold medalist Royal Geographic Society and many others.
Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, 1904.
Commanded national Antarctic expedition, 1900-01.
Married, 1908, Kathleen Bruce, who, with one infant son, survives.
Commanded British Antarctic expedition, 1910.
Sailed on Terra Nova, June 1, 1910.
Lost part of cargo and two poles off New Zealand, December, 1910.
Entered Ross Sea, December 30, 1910.
Reached McMurdo Sound, January 3, 1911.
Headed a land journey, January 26, 1911.
Learns Amundsen is in the field, February 4, 1911.
Terra Nova driven by gale to Stewart Island, March 15, 1911.
Last word from Scott himself, January 4, 1912, when 145 miles from pole.

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NOT AN AMERICAN HAS BEEN KILLED

On Reassuring Advice State Department Reconciled to Course of Nonaction.

AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS

Navy Acquires Itself With Credit in Response to Call for Warships.

Washington, February 11.—Having ordered the dispatch of a sufficient naval force to meet any needs of the Mexican situation, as the result of the existing revolutionary outbreak, the State Department officials today marked time, awaiting developments.

They were reconciled to this course of nonaction by reassuring messages from Ambassador Wilson in the city of Mexico City as to the condition of Americans and other foreigners in that capital. The American embassy had been receiving numerous frantic appeals for information as to the safety of members of the American colony, and on Ambassador Wilson's reports, the State Department made known the fact that no American had been killed.

This was regarded as remarkable in view of the fact that by the ambassador's reports no less than 350 people have been killed and 500 wounded in Sunday's fighting, but it was inferred that the explanation was to be found in the location of the embassy in the strictly native section of Mexico City.

Acquits Itself With Credit. The navy acquitted itself with credit in Secretary Meyer's opinion, in its prompt response to the State Department's call for warships for Mexican service. Sailors of the old school, remembering how it rarely took less than a week to get a vessel away from a navy yard, no matter how urgent the need, noted that although Admiral Badger only last night received the Navy Department's order while his big ships were busy in their maneuvers off Guantanamo, Cuba, he was able to dispatch the battleship Georgia to Tampico and Virginia to Vera Cruz by 10 o'clock this morning. The former will arrive at her destination Saturday and the latter on the preceding day.

The battleship Georgia, which is on the continent, at San Diego, Cal., also received his orders last night and by 10 o'clock this morning was on his way to Mazatlan on his flagship Colorado, due to arrive Friday. The big armored cruiser South Dakota was to follow him within a few hours, proceeding to Acapulco, which port she should reach next Sunday.

It was reiterated today that there was nothing for the United States army to do at this stage except to continue the border patrol and maintain strict neutrality.

AGREEMENT EFFECTED. Southern Railway Telegraphers to Receive Advance in Wages. Washington, February 11.—Southern Railway telegraphers will receive an advance of approximately 5 per cent in their wage scale, according to an agreement effected to night through the good offices of Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and G. W. Wanger, acting Commissioner of Labor, comprising the board of mediation under the Erdman law.

Approximately 2,000 operators of the Southern Railway had recently demanded an increase of wages and working conditions were provided for. The additional wage will amount in the aggregate to more than \$100,000 a year.

In addition to providing for an increase of wages some changes in working conditions were provided for. The additional wage will amount in the aggregate to more than \$100,000 a year.

AGREEMENT EFFECTED. Southern Railway Telegraphers to Receive Advance in Wages. Washington, February 11.—Southern Railway telegraphers will receive an advance of approximately 5 per cent in their wage scale, according to an agreement effected to night through the good offices of Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and G. W. Wanger, acting Commissioner of Labor, comprising the board of mediation under the Erdman law.

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AGREEMENT EFFECTED. Southern Railway Telegraphers to Receive Advance in Wages. Washington, February 11.—Southern Railway telegraphers will receive an advance of approximately 5 per cent in their wage scale, according to an agreement effected to night through the good offices of Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and G. W. Wanger, acting Commissioner of Labor, comprising the board of mediation under the Erdman law.

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AGREEMENT EFFECTED. Southern Railway Telegraphers to Receive Advance in Wages. Washington, February 11.—Southern Railway telegraphers will receive an advance of approximately 5 per cent in their wage scale, according to an agreement effected to night through the good offices of Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and G. W. Wanger, acting Commissioner of Labor, comprising the board of mediation under the Erdman law.

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